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We undertake the complete
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Agents for KING 8 Cylinder
Cars.

No. 18,410.

號十零百四千八萬一第

日九十二月三年巳丁

HONGKONG SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1917.

六拜禮

號九十月五年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 225 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
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Smokeless Powder and Chilled
SHOT. From No. 10 to B&B. at \$6.67 and
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 8.00 " "	NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on application
at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
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THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

FOR 6 NIGHTS ONLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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THE NEW

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IN THE FOLLOWING LONDON SUCCESSES:-

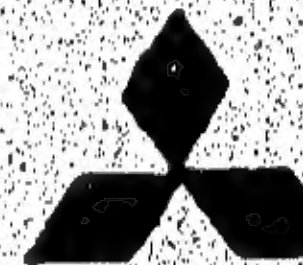
TO-NIGHT, MAY 19TH.

"MR. MANHATTAN,"

From the Prince of Wales Theatre.

MONDAY, May 21st.	"THE MERRY WIDOW"
TUESDAY, May 22nd.	The Latest Daily Theatre Success "THE HAPPY DAY."
WEDNESDAY, May 23rd.	"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE," From the Alhambra Theatre.
THURSDAY, May 24th.	"THE GIRL FROM CIROS," The Latest Garrick Success.
LAST NIGHT, May 25th.	FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI," From the Lyric Theatre.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES AS USUAL.
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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	DOCK No. 1	DOCK No. 2	DOCK No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	360	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	89 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	38 "	34 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes

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FLOATING DOCKS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	7,000 tons	15,000 tons	15,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet	630 feet	630 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	66 "	66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	22 "

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	528 feet 80 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

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FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,

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Acting Local Manager.

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES. GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Under the Auspices of the HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ON
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), MAY 19TH.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

EXTRA SPECIAL

15 Rounds International Heavy Weight Contest.

CORPL. SCOTT, R.E. v. GUNNER CRAIG, U.S.N.

SPECIAL.

10 Rounds International Light Weight Contest.

BATTING BRANNIGAN, U.S.N. v. SAPPER RICHARDS, R.E.

INTERNATIONAL

6 Rounds Light Heavy Weight Contest.

CORPL. ROYAL, U.S.M.C. v. SAPPER SUNLEIGH, R.E.

6 Round Contests.

SEAMAN SIMES, R.N. v. SAPPER SMITH, R.E.

CORPL. STUBBS, Middlesex Regt. v. SEAMAN ALLEN, R.N.

KID KOCH, U.S.M.C. v. SAILOR FOX, U.S.N.

Referee: H. J. GEDGE, Esq., and W. S. BAILEY, Esq.

Time Keepers: Sergt. PITT and Mr. A. E. ALLAN.

The Band of the H.K.P.R. will be in attendance.

Doors Open 8 P.M. Commence 8.30 P.M. sharp.

PRICES:

Ringside \$10 and \$5. Stalls \$3. Pit \$1.

Members of H.M.'s and U.S. Regular Forces Half-Price to \$3 and \$1 seats.

The Whole of the profits will be devoted to WAR CHARITIES.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S from 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... For latest sailing apply to Company's Offices.
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Applying to leave the Colony should apply
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to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pass-
ports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

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... Ever tried to
bring Smoke out
of Your Eyes ?

Impossible
Isn't it? It's
just as impossible
also to obtain a more
pleasant, satisfying,
delicious smoke than

Westminster

AIDE DE CAMP

CIGARETTES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HONGKONG AND THE

GERMANS.

VIEWS OF "THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS."

The *Singapore Free Press*, writing on the above subject, says:—

The outsider who takes any interest in a place other than that in which he lives, will possibly agree with us when we say that the community of Hongkong has, during the Governorship of Sir Francis May, displayed a certain amount of pugnacious unrest. The latest example of that has occurred in connection with the question of exclusion of Germans from the Colony after the war. The unofficial members of Council with the exception, we believe, of the Chinese member, voted in favour of that idea but were swamped by the official vote, although it might seem to the outsider again that on such a question the officials might well have received dispensation from the bond of doing as the government thought best. Not content with the adverse vote the same unofficial organised a public meeting which seems to have been representative and unanimous on the subject. As a matter of fact we do not attach a great deal of weight to the idea and for this reason, if the people really feel they cannot tolerate a German in their midst again then, quite apart from any facilities any Government might accord Germans to trade in any Colony, the people themselves could so socially ostracise the Germans that their position would become practically untenable. No Government could prevent the people, if they were agreed amongst themselves, from politely, if scrupulously, ignoring the genial Hun, and if he found that he could transact none of the ordinary business matters simply because people would not let us say, take his money in the bank, deal in his insurance, recognize him on the street, or admit him to entertainments, etc., he would have little chance of prolonging his stay; whatever any Government might think of the rights or wrongs of his case. The Earl of Stair, we believe it was he, said recently that a man who had come back from prisoners or internment camps in Germany, were asking to go back to the front, because they had not realized before what brute beasts they were fighting against. That is the spirit, like Lord Kitchener's statement, that Germans should be ostracised for twenty years, which will go far towards making the life of the German hard to endure in whatever part of the world he puts his foot. But however much we may agree with the principle it is, unhappily, almost impossible to carry it out effectively under modern commercial conditions. We have therefore to leave the attitude of the people towards the German largely to individual interpretation, and proceed to enquire how far Governments can go in officially fettering the German after the war.

We have before us resolutions passed by Chambers of Commerce in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Bengal, the West Indies and other places. Carefully comparing these, we find one point on which all are agreed, and that is the imposition of a preferential tariff discriminating between the Empire and its Allies and our present enemies. Without going into details the policy of such a movement is generally acclaimed, and it is notable that it has already been given an official seal by the Imperial War Conference. The next point on which there is a very general agreement is that enemy subjects after the war shall only be allowed to trade in the Empire—if they are allowed to do so, as some Chambers carefully state—under some arrangement of fee and licence which will tend to restrict and place a handicap on their business in the Empire. Without going into details the policy of such a movement is generally acclaimed, and it is notable that it has already been given an official seal by the Imperial War Conference. The next point on which there is a very general agreement is that enemy subjects after the war shall only be allowed to trade in the Empire—if they are allowed to do so, as some Chambers carefully state—under some arrangement of fee and licence which will tend to restrict and place a handicap on their business in the Empire. Without going into details the policy of such a movement is generally acclaimed, and it is notable that it has already been given an official seal by the Imperial War Conference.

These are the main principles on which most Chambers seem to agree, beyond that each Chamber makes suggestions of its own. Of these the Calcutta suggestion that all foreign tonnage should be compelled to conform to Empire conditions as regards shipping is one of the most useful. The fact that foreign ships with cargo regulations and manning regulations more favourable to economic use could frequent British ports in competition with British ships bound by more stringent regulations in those respects, has long been a real shipping grievance and one which should certainly be remedied. It has been said that it was merely this advantage which prevented German and other shipping from leaving British ports in the past in favour of foreign ports. That, however, is a fallacy. Trade will go where trade is, and the British ports are not only pre-eminently the best situated as regards trade facilities but are also the places where the biggest trade is done. Assuming that by legislation foreign shipping

was put under exactly the same disabilities as British shipping experiences, the fact by itself is not going to be sufficient to cause such shipping to desert British ports in favour of other ports, where nothing like the same commercial traditions and facilities exist. Beyond such general conclusions on the subject of German trade with the Allies after the war, it is almost hopeless to speculate. In the old days a conqueror wiped out an objectionable people either by transporting them thousands of miles from their home in bulk or else by methodically murdering them. Modern ideas favour neither of these methods, at least as far as the Allies are concerned, and since we propose to leave the Germans alive and in situ, the possibility of effectively blotting them and their works out entirely from the Empire is remote. What can be done, however, is the real tightening of Imperial and allied bonds and the commercial hampering of the German people in such a manner as to severely restrict his efforts, and above that the private decision to do the utmost to keep the German aware of the fact that he has behaved like a primeval savage and has to undergo a long penance in order to gain a new spirit.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 18th May, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 11th May our local market has continued dull, and lifeless and, with the exception of Indochina, the volume of business put through has been very small. The demand for investment stocks has fallen off somewhat, but rates show little alteration.

Shanghai market has been a little more lively, and a few transactions have been done with that port. Singapore market has been very quiet, with a slight weakness in some stocks.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations for Rubber Shares:—

Alor Gajahs	\$ 4.25
Ayer Panas	11.60
Glenahys	2.65
Kedahs	4.50
Kompas	7.90
Malacca Pindas	2.70
Malakoffs	4.30
New Serendahs	4.40
Sar. Cyroffs	5.90
Tapahs	20.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 3/0. Bar Silver is quoted 38d. Sterling T.T. is 2/4 5/8. Singapore T.T. is 10/4. Shanghai T.T. is 67/8 nominal, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s. Bills is 68, also nominal.

BANKS.—After small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at \$710 market is rather weaker at \$705 nominal.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Market has been quite neglected, and no sales are reported. Prices close nominal with Unions at \$270. Cantons at \$250. Yangshes at \$217 at ex. 73 and North Chinas at \$14 1/2.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Buyers offer \$325 for Hongkong Fires and \$146 for China Fires, but without finding sellers.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been a quiet market. Business was done at \$82, and \$87 close, with buyers at \$81. Indochina has been the medium of a fair business at from \$103 up to \$109 cash, at which latter price they close with further buyers. Steamboats were done at \$17 1/2, and are now quoted \$17.60 nominal. Star Ferries could be placed at \$32.

OILS.—Shells are rather better and a fair business was done at 109 1/2. Langkats, finish with buyers at \$15 1/2, after transactions at \$15 1/2. Urals are unchanged at \$3 1/2 nominal.

BEREAVEMENT.—China Sugars have been the medium of a small business at rates varying between \$108 and \$110, and at which former rate there are probable buyers. Malabars have been sold at \$30, and close with a nominal quotation at same figure.

MINES.—Kulans are in demand at 31/- (a dividend of 1/-) with no shares on offer at the rate. Raibhs have a nominal quotation of \$2.65, with buyers waiting for a lower rate. Tronchs are a neglected market and close with a nominal quotation of 27/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—This market still remains very dull. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have changed hands at \$122, and at the close of business are slightly stronger, shares probably being obtainable at \$123. Kowloon wharves for the present are neglected and are now on offer at \$79 1/2, with no business to report. Shanghai Docks are required for the North at the improved rate of \$12.92.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—No sales are reported in this market, and the following are the latest quotations, viz. Central Estates \$98, Lands \$97 1/2, and Kowloon Lands \$33, all nominal. Hongkong Lodges are wanted at \$100, and Humphreys Estates at \$64. West Points are on offer at \$75 1/2.

IRON MILLS.—This market is practically unchanged, with the exception of a few transactions, which after business at \$15.50, \$15.70 and \$15.80 close with buyers at \$15 1/2, with no shares offering.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cement, have been very quiet. Sales have been made down to \$7.90, at which price more shares are wanted. China Providents have been done in small quantities at \$7.90 and \$7.95, and have now a nominal quotation of \$8.00. Electricities have come to business at \$90, and are now quoted \$48 buyers. Small sales of Watsons have been made up to \$24.00, and there are further buyers at \$24. China Borneo remain at \$8 nominal, and China Lights at \$42, also nominal. Powells are on offer at \$64. Dairy Farms have been placed at \$23. Ropes are nominal at \$22 1/2, as are Union Waterboats at \$16.00. Trams are wanted at \$8.00 after sales at \$8.70.

Memo.—Next Settlement Day 30th May.

was put under exactly the same disabilities as British shipping experiences, the fact by itself is not going to be sufficient to cause such shipping to desert British ports in favour of other ports, where nothing like the same commercial traditions and facilities exist. Beyond such general conclusions on the subject of German trade with the Allies after the war, it is almost hopeless to speculate. In the old days a conqueror wiped out an objectionable people either by transporting them thousands of miles from their home in bulk or else by methodically murdering them. Modern ideas favour neither of these methods, at least as far as the Allies are concerned, and since we propose to leave the Germans alive and in situ, the possibility of effectively blotting them and their works out entirely from the Empire is remote. What can be done, however, is the real tightening of Imperial and allied bonds and the commercial hampering of the German people in such a manner as to severely restrict his efforts, and above that the private decision to do the utmost to keep the German aware of the fact that he has behaved like a primeval savage and has to undergo a long penance in order to gain a new spirit.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO

FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 13th April 1917	\$20,161.40
Since received:—	
Mr. A. J. Walters	2.00
Mr. S. S. (May Sub.)	5.00
Mr. Perry	12.00
Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, Canton, Sub. for April	20.00
Programmes at Sports	26.00
Anonymous	50.00
Per Sec. Mar. Engineers Guild	11.00
Raz. Dazzle	5.00
Civil Service Cricket Club	22.00
"Sentries"	5.00
F. T. K.	5.00
Loat from raid on coolies gambling	.05
Collected by Mrs. Arthur, List No. 6:—	469.50
	\$20,844.35

Expended to 13th April \$19,942.08

Since expended:—	
200,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the front	642.93 \$20,585.01
Balance on hand	\$ 259.34

Following the precedent established by the National Sporting Club, the Hongkong Police Reserve, etc., the gloves to be used for the main event at tomorrow night's boxing entertainment will be sold by auction for the benefit of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Hongkong Police Reserve for their very thoughtful action.

W. A. DOWLEY,
(Hon. Sec. and Treas.)
Hongkong, May 18th, 1917.

THE WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of this Association (the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.) will accept Dollar notes, Straits currency, and Straits Dividend Warrants, for investment in Straits Settlements War Loan and credit members with the full value of same. Members need not change their notes of Straits currency or their Dividend Warrants into Hongkong currency, but can hand them to the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Association for investment.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

MAJOR WAKEMAN COMMANDING, H.K.V.C.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 20th May to the morning of Sunday, 27th May:—B Coy. H.K.V.C. Orderly Officer—Lieut. B. R. Branch. Next for duty—H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY.

Monday, 21st instant:—

Signalling Section: "A" and "B"

Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 22nd instant:—

Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 23rd instant:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Thursday, 24th instant:—

Signalling Sections: "A" and "B"

Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 25th instant:—

Signalling Sections: "A" and "B"

Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 26th instant:—

Signalling Sections: "A" and "B"

Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Sunday, 27th instant:—

Signalling Sections: "A" and "B"

Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Monday, 28th instant:—

Signalling Sections: "A" and "B"

Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 29th instant:—

Signalling Sections: "A" and "B"

Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor. Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

Pte. P. H. Cobb having joined, is allotted Corps No. 2097 and posted to Scouts Company.

Spr. O. Carvalho having joined, is allotted Corps No. 2098 and posted to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

No. 1907 Gr. E. Beck is granted 2 months' leave from 18th May, 1917.

RESIGNED.

No. 1889 Spr. L. Souza is permitted to resign with effect from 11th May, 1917.

TRANSFERRED.

No. 1339 Gr. S. H. West is transferred from Artillery Battery to H.K.V.C., dated 18th instant.

STRENGTH.

No. 1542 Pte. G. Perkins, having joined the Malay States Volunteer Rifles, is removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 14th instant.

The leave granted to No. 1910 Sergt. H. H. Wilson, No. 1306 Lieut. F. W. T. Ross, No. 1757 Spr. E. Pass, No. 1673 Spr. B. Gillies, and No. 1795 Spr. W. G. Mooney having expired, they are removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 18th instant.

ATTACHED.

No. 1291 Pte. J. Gibb is attached to the Mounted Section H.K.V.C., dated 18th instant.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 17th to 31st instant is posted at Headquarters.

DRESS.

N.C.Os. and men on guard will wear helmets until further orders. During the hot weather, raincoats may be carried instead of greatcoats.

PARADES.

Monday, 21st inst.:—

5.10 p.m. The Corps (with the exception of members of the Engineer Company on duty) will parade on Sunday night and 1st and 2nd Relief on Monday night and Recruits will parade on Murray Parade Ground for presentation of Long Service Medal by H.E. the Governor to Sergt.-Major A. J. Mackie. Dress: Drill order (shorts). Helmets to be worn. Officers will wear swords.

Tuesday, 22nd inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6' Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.15 p.m. Stockholder Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Officers, W.Os. and N.Cs. of Right, Centre and Left Sections, M.G. Co., Scouts Co., and Civil Service Company at Headquarters for lecture by Adjutant. A note book and pencil to be brought by everyone attending. Muffs may be worn.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 23rd inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, under Corps. Edgcombe, Grimes and Edmonds.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, "B" class, at R. A. Theatre.

Thursday, 24th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 25th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6' Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C.S.M. Mitchell, Corps. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, "B" class, at R. A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

DETAIL.

On duty 27th inst.—Scouts Co.

On duty 28th inst.—Civil Service Co.

On duty 29th inst.—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.

On duty 30th inst.—Right Sec. M.G. Co.

On duty 31st inst.—Scouts Co.

On duty 1st June—Scouts Co.

On duty 2nd June—Civil Service Co.

On duty 3rd June from 27th May to 2nd June—Lieut. Wright.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, May 22nd:—

8 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Surgeon S. F. Lee.

9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

Thursday, May 24th:—

8 p.m. Bandage Practice. Corpl. Wei Kai will take charge.

9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Monday, May 21st:—

7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

Wednesday, May 23rd:—

7 p.m. Gymnasium; Bandage Practice.

Friday, May 25th:—

7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, May 22nd:—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 348

—10—

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

—20—

We have now a large assortment
including

"FLEXINET" **"CELLULAR CLOTHING"** **"SOFTTESTNET"**

AERTEX
LONDON

"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

MR. ASQUITH AND "ANNEXATIONS."

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULLECOURT CAPTURED.

LONDON, May 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completed the capture of Bullecourt to-day, taking 60 prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCING.

PARIS, May 18th.

A communiqué says:—We have completely re-established our line north of Laffaux Mill, and have appreciably advanced east of Ornonne and Hill 108, and south of Berry-au-Bac, capturing prisoners. Artillery duelling has been fairly violent on the Calvaire plateau.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS.

CASUALTIES INFLICTED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH.

LONDON, May 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy bombardment on both banks of the Scarpe, the enemy launched a powerful counter-attack in the early morning between Gavrelle and the river. He pressed forward under the destructive fire of our artillery and machine guns. The enemy for a short period, by weight of numbers, forced us back from our forward positions. Our immediate counter-attack regained all the ground, inflicting exceptionally heavy losses and taking a number of prisoners. We progressed on the Hindenburg Line to the north-east of Bullecourt. We repulsed a raid to the south-east of Ypres.

BIG FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, May 17th.

A communiqué says:—The Germans in the daytime continued their attacks to the north and north-west of Laffaux mill as far as the Soissons-Laon Railway. They were sanguinarily defeated, despite the strength of their effectives and the violence of their attacks.

We brilliantly counter-attacked at some points where the line was momentarily bent, recovering the whole of the lost ground.

The Germans lost heavily in attempting to arrest our progress by fresh attacks, which were shattered by our curtain of machine-gun fire.

Hundreds of prisoners and numerous German wounded have been captured.

Three German aeroplanes were felled on May 15th.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT BULLECOURT.

LONDON, May 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—There was fighting during the night at Bullecourt.

We further progressed through the village and reached the western edge.

GERMAN WASTAGE.

PARIS, May 17th.

A communiqué states:—Fresh enemy attempts to re-take ground we gained in the Laffaux mill region failed. The struggle, which was most lively at certain points, turned everywhere to our advantage, and the enemy suffered heavy losses. We took more prisoners.

Our batteries inflicted heavy losses on three German assaulting detachments which made several fruitless attempts to reach our lines at the Royere Farm, in the Epine de Chevigny sector, north-west of Braye en Laonnois.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BITTER FIGHTING.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

ROME, May 17th.

An Italian official message says:—There has been bitter and prolonged fighting between Cucco and Vodio. The enemy repeatedly launched considerable masses against the new positions, but all were repulsed. The rocky bastion of Mont Cucco, from Height 611 to Height 624, remained firmly ours.

We appreciably progressed towards the important summit of Height 652, on the Vodio.

Enemy counter-attacks eastward of Gorizia broke down. We occupied an important height southward of Grazigna, and threw back, with serious losses, a powerful enemy attack in the northern sector of Carso. The enemy shelled a field hospital at Cervignano, there being six victims.

We prisoners, from the 14th to the 18th inst., 4,021, of which 124 are officers.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 17th.

An Austrian communiqué claims 2,000 prisoners in the Isongo battle, but admits an Italian gain on the left bank.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

OBJECTIVE GAINED BY GREAT DASH.

UDINE, May 17th.

The Italians' immediate objective, the Tysir Mountain, on the left bank of the Isongo, was attained by admirable dash, despite the extraordinarily strong Austrian defence, which the Italian artillery entirely destroyed, and also despite the fact that a large number of Austrian troops had been brought there from Galicia.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH HEAVILY REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 17th.

A British Salonika official message says:—We heavily repulsed two counter-attacks at Kijupri, on the Struma front, taking 30 prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TO THE U. S. NAVY.

A TOAST.

LONDON, May 17th.

At a Navy League luncheon, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, in proposing the toast of the United States Navy, declared that the arrival of an American flotilla here was one of the most important events in the history of the world, for it was a recognition of the fact that the old and new worlds mean to completely reserve the freedom of the seas in the interests of civilization and humanity against plunder and savagery. He admitted that submergence was a real danger, but the Navy, with the assistance of the United States Navy, would counteract it. (Cheers.) "We are going to stick this business out." (Cheers.)

BRITISH NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 18th.

Among the latest naval casualties announced are the following:—

KILLED.—Lieut. Arthur E. L. Rudd, R.N.R.

WOUNDED.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Hubert S. Broad, R.N. Edward D. Crundall, R.N.

Missing (believed killed).—Midshipman John Barber, R.N.R.

Missing.—Flight Lieut. Charles J. Moir, R.N.

Accidentally injured.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Arthur E. Hall, R.N.

Official correction. Killed.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Douglas E. Penney, R.N. instead of Probationer. Flight Officer Penney, Naval Division.

Died.—Captain Valentine H. S. Jones, Marine Light Infantry.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FOOD PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 18th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Devonport said that the voluntary food economy campaign was becoming effective. There was a marked decrease in the general consumption, particularly of bread in forty towns, including Birmingham and Leeds. He was hopeful that the voluntary effort would achieve the desired end.

AUSTRALIA'S MAN-POWER.

PERTH, May 17th.

The Recruiting Committee has asked the Premier of Western Australia to stimulate recruiting by removing from the Civil Service single men fit for military service.

The Premier replied sympathizing with the proposal, but expressed the opinion that the Commonwealth should take initial action. He promised to communicate with the Federal Government to that effect.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

BRISBANE, May 17th.

The Referendum has resulted in the defeat of the proposal to abolish Queensland from the Upper House.

Messmore, May 17th.

It is now known that the soldiers' votes were largely cast for Mr. Hughes.

The latter, in the course of a speech, said this fact was one of the most gratifying features of the recent Commonwealth elections. A Nationalist victory would spur Australian troops to earn fresh laurels.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 17th.

Ulster Unionists, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, state that they will undertake to submit the settlement suggestions to the Ulster Unionist Council's sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Redmond, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, says that the Nationalists are prepared to recommend the assembling of a Convention, provided that Irishmen of all creeds are represented.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION.

CAPITAL OF £10,000,000.

LONDON, May 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the new British Trade Corporation would have a capital of £10,000,000. It was proposed to raise 2½ millions, and it was necessary that one million should be subscribed before the prospectus was issued. He had interviewed representative bankers, had explained the scheme to them, and asked for their support. The Banks were practically unanimous in support of the scheme, although he could not say that all of them were equally enthusiastic in agreeing to subscribe capital. A number of the larger Banks had subscribed towards the million which was necessary in order to launch the scheme. The Government did not propose to subscribe capital in any way. He believed the Corporation would serve a very useful purpose.

In the course of the debate the scheme was strongly criticised, the terms of the Charter being attacked.

Mr. Chamberlain promised that the Government would reconsider the matter in the light of the criticisms, but he was unable to promise to revise or to withdraw the Charter.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, May 17th.

There is much interest in the new feature of the Government's Irish proposals, namely the Council of Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Mr. John Redmond states that the two delegations of which the Council will be composed will be numerically equal to the Council summoned on the initiative of any six members of the Council. The Council would be empowered by a majority of votes of each of the delegations to pass Private Bills and legislation affecting both the included and excluded areas; also to recommend to the Crown the extension to the excluded areas, by an Order in Council, of any Act of the Irish Parliament, also to agree to the inclusion of the whole of Ireland under the Home Rule Act, subject to the assent of the majority of the voters of the excluded areas, whereupon power would be invested in the Crown to extend the Act to all Ireland by an Order in Council. The Council may also make recommendations on its own initiative regarding Irish questions including an amendment of the Home Rule Act. The President of the Council will be elected by agreement of the delegations, or failing agreement, will be nominated by the Crown.

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When the ground was thus explored and the ambiguities removed, was there really any practical difference between us and our friends of the democracy of Russia regarding the general lines on which peace should be considered? He did not believe there was. (Hear, hear.)

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, May 17th.

The New York Times publishes a message from General Petain urging that the American volunteers should be sent to France within three months for training, and to be used later as skeleton organisations for arriving American armies. The message concludes that it is of paramount importance that an American General Commissioner should be immediately appointed to come to France.

Mr. Asquith followed with an impressive speech. First he explained that the phrase "no annexation" appearing in some of the Russian declarations had perhaps, through imperfection of international vocabulary, been imperfectly apprehended. He did not believe it was used in any different sense by responsible Russian leaders and rulers than in the sense to which we would be prepared to subscribe. There were, however, four different senses in which the word "annexation" might properly be employed. First, there might be annexation—and there would be annexation if this war was to result in a durable and honourable peace—which consisted in the emancipation of the enthralled and oppressed populations from the despotism of a foreign yoke which they had hitherto laboured under. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith went on to say that that was not only legitimate, but the purpose for which we drew the sword in war, and would either not be accomplished, or accomplished inadequately, unless annexation in the sense of emancipation were thoroughly carried out by the Allies. (Cheers.) He was perfectly sure the members of the new Russian Executive would not protest against annexation needed for that purpose. Secondly, there was the case of the union of artificially separated nationalities. Take the case of the Trentino. Annexation in that case was required to satisfy the dictates of the conscience of the civilised world. (Cheers.) Thirdly, annexation might be needed for the transference of a sovereignty of territory for the purpose of retaining strategic positions, which were shown to be necessary not for aggression but for self-protection and defence against future attack.

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WAR AIMS.

LONDON, May 17th.

Lord Robert Cecil's speech last night, in the House of Commons, is regarded, both here and in Allied countries, as an important pronouncement regarding British war aims.

The debate arose on Mr. Philip Snowden's motion welcoming the repudiation by the new Russian Government of "all proposals for Imperialistic conquest and aggrandisement," and calling for a similar British declaration. Mr. Snowden contended that the Allied Note of January was "Imperialism and conquest, naked and unashamed."

Lord Robert Cecil, replying, said he had heard much of the phrase "No annexations," which he proceeded to examine point by point. He took, firstly, the case of Arabia. No human being, he declared, would suggest that we should use our influence to place Arabia again under Turkish domination. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Lord Robert Cecil said:—Again, even the most Imperialist annexation of Armenia would benefit the people who have suffered such crimes as the Turks have perpetrated there. The same argument held good in regard to Syria and Palestine. Lord Robert Cecil next turned to the German African Colonies, saying we did not, of course, attack those Colonies in order to rescue the natives from misgovernment, but, having rescued them, he asked, were we to hand them back? The House warmly cheered Lord Robert when he declared that he would regard with horror the idea of returning the natives to the Government which persecuted such gentilities. Then what about Poland? Were they not all agreed that it was desirable to establish an independent Poland? And what about Alsace-Lorraine? Surely it was not suggested that Germany, having taken the two provinces from France, should not restore these Provinces. (Cheers.) Then there was the Italian Irredenta. Were the Government going to commit themselves to a proposition that they would not restore to Italy provinces populated by Italians? The speaker here turned momentarily to another phrase: "No peace with the Hohenzollerns." He agreed there was a great deal in it and it was very attractive to the ordinary British mind, but he thought it too attractive to be quite prudent as a definition of national policy. The cry of "No indemnity" had also been heard. Should there be no indemnity to Belgium? Then what about Serbia and the Northern Provinces of France? Were we, continued Lord Robert speaking with rising emotion, to rule out indefinitely all negotiations for the destruction of peaceful mechanisms in submarines? He declared, emphatically that he was not prepared to do that.

Mr. Asquith followed with an impressive speech. First he explained that the phrase "no annexation" appearing in some of the Russian declarations had perhaps, through imperfection of international vocabulary, been imperfectly apprehended. He did not believe it was used in any different sense by responsible Russian leaders and rulers than in the sense to which we would be prepared to subscribe. There were, however, four different senses in which the word "annexation" might properly be employed. First, there might be annexation—and there would be annexation if this war was to result in a durable and honourable peace—which consisted in the emancipation of the enthralled and oppressed populations from the despotism of a foreign yoke which they had hitherto laboured under. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith went on to say that that was not only legitimate, but the purpose for which we drew the sword in war, and would either not be accomplished, or accomplished inadequately, unless annexation in the sense of emancipation were thoroughly carried out by the Allies. (Cheers.) He was perfectly sure the members of the new Russian Executive would not protest against annexation needed for that purpose. Secondly, there was the case of the union of artificially separated nationalities. Take the case of the Trentino. Annexation in that case was required to satisfy the dictates of the conscience of the civilised world. (Cheers.) Thirdly, annexation might be needed for the transference of a sovereignty of territory for the purpose of retaining strategic positions, which were shown to be necessary not for aggression but for self-protection and defence against future attack.

Mr. Asquith continued:—Then there was the fourth case, namely, annexation meaning conquest for the sake of expansion of territory, and of political and economic aggrandisement. He believed there was no man in that House or in this country, and he was certain there was no power among the Allies, prepared either to practice or to justify annexation in that sense. (Cheers.)

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Mr. Asquith continued:—Then there was the fourth case, namely, annexation meaning conquest for the sake of expansion of territory, and of political and economic aggrandisement. He believed there was no man in that House or in this country, and

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAI FANG"	On 22nd May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd May, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KWEILIN"	On 24th May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 26th May, Noon

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"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	25th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Kake Pier).

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	19th May	Str. from Colombo	19th May	19th May

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU	FRIDAY	8th
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shirai	12.50	June, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI	SHIDZUKAMARU	WED. DAY	20th
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Nawa	12.50	June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA BAMBANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWN VILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	(SATURDAY)	19th
	Capt. Soyeda	13.50	May, at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	(FRIDAY)	25th
	Capt. Tawara	11.00	May, at 11 A.M.
	TAISHO MARU	(SATURDAY)	19th
	Capt. Ogawa	8.00	May
	BENTEN MARU	(WED. DAY)	30th
	Capt. Tomita	8.00	May
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU	(SUNDAY)	27th
	Capt. Kishibiki	10.00	May

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	TUES., 12th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	F. 1., 22nd June
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FEL., 27th July

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North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, YAGUAY, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	WED. DAY	23rd May, at 11 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY	4th June, at 2 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.
"KALU MARU" SUNDAY ... 20th May, at Noon.
"SOBU MARU" THURSDAY ... 24th May, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
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